

Codebook

countryname: Name of the Asia Pacific countries included in the dataset.

year: Years included in the dataset.

countrycode: Codes assigned to countries included in the dataset.

govt_coal1: Presence of coalition governments in a given year. It's the weighted average of the presence of coalition governments (weights are months in power).

parties_gov1: The number of parties in government in a given year. It's the weighted average of the number of parties in government (weights are months in power).

parlshare1: The share of legislative seats taken by the head of government's party in government. It's the weighted average of the seat share for the head of government's party in government (weights are months in power).

cabshare1: The share of cabinet portfolios taken by the head of government's party in government. It's the weighted average of the portfolio share for the head of government's party in government (weights are months in power).

regimetype: The type of democracy of countries (0: Parliamentary; 1: Semi-presidential; 2: Presidential)

wgi_cc: Scores for the control of corruption, extracted from the World Bank's Governance Indicators (WGI). This variable measures "perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as 'capture' of the state by elites and private interests". Higher values indicate higher levels of corruption control.

legpow: Scores for the institutional power of the legislature, extracted from Fish and Kroenig (2009). Higher values indicate higher levels of the legislature's institutional power.

h_f: Scores for federalism, extracted from Henisz (2017) from the Quality of Government (QoG) dataset. It is coded 1 if independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy exist.

imf_gdppc: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, extracted from International Monetary Fund (IMF).

yeardem_p5: Year of democracy. It's the number of democratic years without interruption. Data are extracted from Polity V (Marshall and Gurr 2020).

lp_protmg80: The percentage of Protestants in the total population in 1980, extracted from La Porta et al. (1999) from the QoG dataset.

lp_legor: Legal origin of countries, extracted from La Porta et al. (1999) from the QoG dataset (1: English Common Law; 2: French Commercial Code; 3: Socialist/Communist Laws; 4: German Commercial Code; 5: Scandinavian Commercial Code).

ht_colonial: Colonial origin of countries, extracted from Wahman, Teorell and Hadenius (2013) in the QoG dataset (0: Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power; 1: Dutch; 2: Spanish; 3: Italian; 4: US; 5: British; 6: French; 7: Portuguese; 8: Belgian; 9: British-French; 10: Australian).

ipu_fleg: The percentage of women legislators, extracted from the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) from the QoG dataset.

region: The name of the region in which a country belongs to, including Eastern Asia, Western Asia, Southern Asia, Southeastern Asia, Central Asia, and Oceania.

minority: A dummy variable that measures the presence of minority governments in a country.

president: A dummy variable that measures countries with presidential systems.

wgi_cc_lag1: The level of corruption control in the previous year.

imf_gdppc_ln: Logged GDP per capita.

lp_legor_bt: A dummy variable that measures countries with British legal origin.

ht_colonial_bt: A dummy variable that measures countries with British colonial origin.

eastasia: A dummy variable that measures countries that belong to Eastern Asia.

westasia: A dummy variable that measures countries that belong to Western Asia.

southasia: A dummy variable that measures countries that belong to Southern Asia.

southeastasia: A dummy variable that measures countries that belong to Southeastern Asia.

centralasia: A dummy variable that measures countries that belong to Central Asia.

oceania: A dummy variable that measures countries that belong to Oceania.

* Reference

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Henisz, W. J. 2017. “The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release.”. Retrieved from <https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327>.

La Porta, Rafael, Florencio Lopez de Silanes, Andrei Shleifer and Robert Vishny. 1999. “The Quality of Government.” *The Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization* 15(1):222–279.

Marshall, Monty G. and Ted R. Gurr. 2020. “Polity 5: Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2018: Dataset Users’ Manual.”. Center for Systemic Peace. Retrieved from <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/p5manualv2018.pdf>.

Wahman, Michael, Jan Teorell and Axel Hadenius. 2013. “Authoritarian Regime Types Revisited: Updated Data in Comparative Perspective.” *Contemporary Politics* 19(1):19–34.